



Jim Doyle, Governor Mary P. Burke, Secretary

September 13, 2007

THE PROCTOR AND GAMBLE COMPANY HEALTH CARE ANN MCGHEE 8700 MASON-MONTGOMERY RD. MASON OH 45040-9462

Re: Description: WATER TREATMENT DEVICE-ACTIVATED CARBON

Manufacturer: THE PROCTOR AND GAMBLE COMPANY

Product Name: PUR ULTIMATE

Model Number(s): FM4700L, FM4900L, FM8400, FM8500, FM8600, FM8700, FM8800, FM8900,

FM9000 AND FM9200 ALL USING THE RF-4050L CARTRIDGE

Product File No: 20070405

The specifications and/or plans for this plumbing product have been reviewed and determined to be in compliance with chapters Comm 82 through 84, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and Chapters 145 and 160, Wisconsin Statutes.

The Department hereby issues an approval based on the Wisconsin Statutes and the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This approval is valid until the end of September 2012.

This approval supersedes the approval issued on February 23, 2004 under product file number 20040023.

This approval is contingent upon compliance with the following stipulation(s):

- This product has undergone sufficient testing to document the product's ability to reduce only those contaminants and/or substances as specified in this approval letter when the product is installed and maintained in strict accordance with the manufacturers published instructions.
- Where the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has jurisdiction, a written approval may be required prior to installation of this product in a water supply system to reduce the concentration of a contaminant that exceeds the primary drinking water standards contained in ch. NR 809, Wis. Admin. Code, the enforcement standards contained in ch. NR 140, Wis. Admin. Code, or for a water supply system that is subject to a written advisory opinion by the DNR. For more information contact the DNR Section of Private Water Systems, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, telephone (608) 266-3415.
- If these approved devices are modified or additional assertions of function or performance are made, then this approval shall be considered null and void, unless the change is submitted to the department for review and the approval is reaffirmed.
- ➤ If the treatment components of this device (e.g., replacement cartridge) are replaced with anything other than those originally approved for use with this device, then this approval shall immediately be considered null and void.
- > These devices will only reduce the concentration of volatile organic chemicals at water outlets that are served by the devices. There are dermal (skin) absorption and inhalation exposure risks associated with volatile organic chemicals. Therefore, using point-of-use devices such as these will not protect all routes of potential exposure. Potentially hazardous exposures to volatile organic chemicals will remain possible at unprotected outlets, particularly hot water outlets (e.g. bathing, showering, clothes washing or dish washing).

If, by way of reputable water analyses, a water supply is known to contain unsafe levels of volatile organic chemicals, then all the water entering the residence must be treated at the point-of-entry using an approved water treatment device to address all potential routes of exposure.

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➤ These devices will only reduce the concentration of cysts/oocysts at water outlets that are served by the devices. Therefore, using point-of-use devices such as these will not protect all routes of potential exposure. Potentially hazardous exposures to cysts/oocysts will remain possible at unprotected outlets.

The presence of cysts/oocysts strongly suggests that other pathogens (e.g. bacteria, virus) may also be present.

If, by way of reputable water analyses, a water supply is known to contain cysts/oocysts, then all the water entering the residence must be treated at the point-of-entry, using an approved water treatment device, to address all potential routes of exposure thereby providing a biologically safe water supply.

Based on testing data submitted to and reviewed by the department, this approval recognizes that these plumbing products will reduce the concentration of contaminants as specified on pages 1 through 4 of this letter.

TABLE 1 OF 4 PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20070405 HEALTH EFFECTING ORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES

Flow Rate: 2.7 liters per minute (lpm) [0.7 gallons per minute (gpm)]

Capacity: 378.5 liters (I) [100 gallons (gals.)]

| Tested Contaminant | Influent challenge level (μg/l) ¹ |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Alachlor | 40 ± 10% |
| Atrazine | 9.0 ± 10% |
| Benzene | 15 ± 10% |
| Carbofuran | 80 ± 10% |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 15 ± 10% |
| Chlordane | 40 ± 10% |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 1800 ± 10% |
| Endrin | 6.0 ± 10% |
| Ethylbenzene | 2100 ± 10% |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 4.0 ± 10% |
| Lindane | 2.0 ± 10% |
| Methoxychlor | 120 ± 10% |
| Monochlorobenzene | 2000 ± 10% |
| Simazine | 12.0 ± 10% |
| Styrene | 2000 ± 10% |
| Tetrachloroethene | 15.0 ± 10% |
| Toluene | 3000 ± 10% |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 450 ± 20% |
| Toxaphene | 15 ± 10% |
| Trichloroethene | 15 ± 10% |
| 2,4-D | 210 ± 10% |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 150 ± 10% |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MtBE) | 15 ± 20% |

Other conditions: the contaminant reduction performance data for table 1 of 4 was generated by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 53. To comply, the device must reduce the influent Alachlor concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are $\leq 2.0 \mu g/L$, the device must reduce the influent Benzene concentrations such that all effluent samples are $\leq 3.0 \mu g/L$; the device must reduce the influent Carbofuran concentrations such that all effluent samples are $\leq 5.0 \mu g/L$; the device must reduce the influent Carbon Tetrachloride concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are $\leq 40 \mu g/L$; the device must reduce the Chlordane concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are $\leq 5.0 \mu g/L$; the device must reduce the o-Dichlorobenzene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are $\leq 600 \mu g/L$; the device must reduce the Endrin concentrations

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such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 2.0 μg/L; the device must reduce the Ethylbenzene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 700 µg/L; the device must reduce the Heptachlor epoxide concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 0.2 µg/L; the device must reduce the influent Methoxychlor concentrations such that all effluent samples are ≤ 40 µg/L; the device must reduce the Monochlorobenzene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 100 µg/L; the device must reduce the Simazine concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 4.0 µg/L; the device must reduce the Styrene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 100 µg/L; the device must reduce the Tetrachloroethene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 5.0 µg/L; the device must reduce the Toluene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 1,000 µg/L; the device must reduce the influent Total Trihalomethanes concentrations such that all effluent samples are $\leq 80 \,\mu g/L$; the device must reduce the influent Toxaphene concentrations such that all effluent samples are ≤ 3.0 µg/L; the device must reduce the Trichloroethene concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 5.0 μg/L; the device must reduce the influent 2.4-D concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 70µg/L; the device must reduce the influent 2.4.5-TP (Silvex) concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are ≤ 5.0 μg/L and the device must reduce the influent methyl tert-butyl ether (MtBE) concentrations such that all effluent concentrations are $\leq 5.0 \,\mu g/L$.

1 = micrograms per liter ($\mu g/I$) are equivalent to parts per billion (ppb) $\mu g/I$ = micrograms per liter

 \leq = less than or equal to

± = plus or minus

TABLE 2 OF 4 **PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20070405** HEALTH EFFECTING MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES

Flow Rate: 2.7 liters per minute (lpm) [0.7 gallons per minute (gpm)]

Capacity: dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water, the

need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate.

| Tested Contaminant | Influent Challenge Level (#/ml) |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3-4 µm particles | ≥ 50,000 |

Other conditions: the contaminant reduction performance data for table 2 of 4 was generated by testing conducted in accordance with NSF International Standard 53. To qualify for cyst reduction, the unit must reduce ≥ 99.95 percent of the influent particles 3-4 um in size qualifying the devices for the reduction of oocysts of Cryptosporidium and Toxoplasma and cysts of Giardia and Entamoeba.

μm = micrometer \geq = greater than or equal to #/ml = number per milliliter

TABLE 3 OF 4 **PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20070405** HEALTH EFFECTING INORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES

Flow Rate: 2.7 liters per minute (lpm) [0.7 gallons per minute (gpm)]

Capacity: 378.5 liters (l) [100 gallons (gals.)] for lead and mercury reduction performance. For asbestos performance, capacity dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water, the need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate.

| Tested Contaminant | Influent Challenge Level (mg/l) ^{-, 1} |
|--|---|
| Asbestos fibers | 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 F/I |
| Lead (Pb ⁺²) 2 | 0.15 ± 10% |
| Mercury (Hg ⁺²) ² | 0.006 ± 10% |

Other conditions: the contaminant reduction performance data displayed for table 3 of 4 was generated by testing conducted in accordance with NSF International Standard 53. To qualify for asbestos reduction, the device must reduce the influent asbestos fiber concentrations by ≥ 99%; the asbestos reduction is for fibers exceeding 10 µm in length. To qualify for lead reduction, the device must reduce all influent concentrations of lead to ≤ 0.015 mg/l. To qualify for mercury reduction, the device must reduce all influent concentrations of mercury to ≤ 0.002 mg/l.

 \pm = plus or minus

mg/l = milligrams per liter

≥ = greater than or equal to

F/I = fibers per liter

^{1 =} milligrams per liter (mg/l) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)

^{≤ =} less than or equal to

^{* =} unless otherwise specified

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TABLE 4 OF 4 PRODUCT FILE NUMBER 20070405 AESTHETICS EFFECTING INORGANIC CONTAMINANT REDUCTION CAPABILITIES

Flow rate: 2.7 Lpm (0.7 gpm)

Capacity: 378.5 L (100 gals) for free chlorine reduction performance. For particulate reduction, the

capacity is dependent on the type and quantity of particulate matter present in the influent water, the need for maintenance may be indicated by a significant decrease in flow rate.

| Tested Contaminant | Influent Challenge Level (mg/l)*,1 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chlorine (free) | 2.0 ± 0.2 |
| Particles (0.5 - < 1.0 μm) | ≥ 10,000 #/ml |

Other conditions: the contaminant reduction performance data displayed for table 4 of 4 was generated by testing conducted in accordance with NSF *International* Standard 42. To qualify for free chlorine reduction, the device must reduce the influent free chlorine concentrations so that all effluent concentrations are reduced by \geq 50%. To qualify for particulate reduction, the device must reduce the influent particulate concentrations by \geq 85%.

1 = milligrams per liter (mg/l) are equivalent to parts per million (ppm)

#/ml = particles per milliliter < = less than

mg/l = milligrams per liter

* = unless otherwise indicated

 \pm = plus or minus

≥ = greater than or equal to

 μm = micrometers

This device was tested under controlled laboratory, or field, conditions. The actual performance of this device for a specific end use installation will vary from the tested conditions based on local factors such as water pressure, water temperature and water chemistry.

The department is in no way endorsing this product or any advertising, and is not responsible for any situation that may result from its use.

Sincerely,

Glen W. Schlueter
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